MEXICO.

General Diaz Harmonizing the Political Factions.

His Popularity and the Popular Manifestations Thereof.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST ORTEGA.

The Opposition to Juarez in the Rural Districts—General Diaz Striving to Harmonize Matters—Attitude of the Cabinet—Ball in Honor of General Diaz.

Maxico, August 26, 1867. The popular demonstration against the convocatoria, Juarez's letter of convocation is termed, is rather a the increase, especially in the rural districts, and Juarez, which was a dinner tendered to Juarez and his Cabinet by General Porfirio Diaz. It is understood as de of Mexico that he is the firm friend of Juarez. are from Oaxaca, and the nomination of both uthern States, and would result in the election of the tionary or church party candidate, in which case use might break from his hiding place and attempt r of extermination upon all of his political and per-

a war of extermination upon all of his political and personal enemies.

It is claimed to-day by some that had Juarez accepted the resignation of his (abluet, the popular clamor would have been crushed and he would have gained time to reorganize and prepare for the coming struggle. As the army has been poorly paid the troops are dissatisfied and many officers are secretly talking everything but loyalty. It is discovered that in Mexice as in other countries a slim purse and stomach does not contribute to the good discipline of troops. However, if General Diaz remains as the commander of the troops in the Eastern Department and President Juarez is re-elected, Mexico will be saved from another revolution, and the policy of inviting genuine immigration into the country will be boldly advocated by those polluteal leaders, who best understand the past history of Mexico and her immediate and future needs.

stand the past history of Mexico and her immediate and future needs.

The tardiness exhibited by the Cabinet in promulgating the plans for the immediate replenishment of the treasury might be considered as an ill omen, were not the entire circumstances of the country and the character of the people known.

On Saturday evening last a farewell ball was given to General D az. It was a magnificent affair, at which we observed ladies and gentlemen of all nations present. Beauty, flowers and mustc were abundant and an excellent supper. All seemed happy. President Junez and family were present, and for a while everybody forgot that there was such a scarecrow as a "convocatoria."

General Escobedo has addressed a letter to the press, which will soon be published, denying the genuineness of the fotters attributed to him by the papers of the United States, and supposed to have originated with the Brownsville Ranchero, in which he is made to denounce foreigners, &c.

The Arrival of Admiral Tegethoff at Vera

The Artival of Admiral Tegethoff at Vera Cruz-Popularity of General Binz-Magnifaceat Sword Presented to Hims-General Ecobedo Dissours the Letter Agminst Foreigners.

Minto, August 29, 1867.

The quist of the county still undisserbed, although processes against the convected, although processes against the convected to Hims-General Bacobs and the capital but more especially from the larger cities, and such as hars, during the late intervants, distinguished themselves as imperial cities.

A commissioner is here from Puebla to polition Juars to withdraw his convocatoria, or the objectionable features; but, as yet, he establists the same deservations, and another the process of the programme.

The Austrian war vessel, with the Admiral, arrived at Verse Cruz yesterday, and by telegraph saked for the body of Maximilian. The government, it is expected, will surrounded the Austrian vessel, which is the process of the programme.

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enemy of all foreigners, whatever may be their native.

Junstely, before this calumny had come to my knowling friends, and particularly the Minister Don Matias ro, confident in its faisity, anticipated me in its denial, me it was evident that, taking advantage of my distant se, the circulation of such a report was designed to disme, and to draw down upon me an unmerited edium, e good sense and the kind opinion of the inhabitants rownership, together with the protest of my good a give me a sufficient guarantee that the detractor of succeeded in his object. The origin and the tendenthe Ranchero are sufficiently notorious to make at we dent the object which was in view when the inventible letter was proposed, in your continuation of the proposed of the propos

nor can I remember ever having up to this moment deviated from it.

Complying, however, with the duty I owe to my friends and to loyal Mexicans. I hasten to deny the authenticity of the letter to which the said paper refers, presenting at the same time my thanks to the gentlemen who so promptly repelled from my name so calumatous a publication.

With reference to the sentiments of hostility towards foreigners which the editors in question impute to me. I can simply say that I recognize only as my enemies, those who are the enemies of my country; and the strongest denial I can give to the imputation is o appeal to distinguished persons in the United States, equally to milliary men as to writers, who have writted our encampments on the frentier and who had the opportunity to learn correctly my sentiments; and also to those many chiefs, officers and solidiers of various nationalities who have been my prisoners, all of whom can say what has been my conduct and procedure towards them, as also what has been that of my subordinates.

Bayond all this, it is well known that one of the readiest weapons for the use of traitors and their allies has ever been defamation and calumny.

San Luis Porosi, August 12, 1867.

The Factions Quieting-No Decision as to Maxirhe Factions Quieting—No Decision as to Maxi-milian's Body—Consular Relations—British Consulate Closed—No More Executions of Imperialists—Decree in Relation to the Te-huantepec Raliway—Banquet to General

Un to dark this evening there have been no new derelopments with reference to the convocation. These who have taken upon themselves to criticise the President so severely appear to have exhausted their ammunition, and we now only hear occasionally from some disquiet sympathizer with the empire, residing in the rural dis-

Nothing has been decided upon with reference to the method of delivery of the body of Maximilian. The Austrian Admiral will probably arrive here very soon seking it, or will address the gouvernment by mail.

I learn to-day, by official orders now being issued at edited to the empire will not hold with the republic. It will therefore be necessary for all govern-ments who have been represented here to send out new

sul, together with four English and American genticmen, formed the feative circle, which was an unbroken one of sympathy, joy and sentiment.

The ropublics of America were "toasted brown," and England was not forgotten. I cannot refrain from recording the reply of General Porfirio Diaz to a toast and some remarks, in which he was promised a hearty welcome by his military brothren and the people of the United States if he should decide to visit that country. Toasts, "Diaz, the Grant of Mexico," "Grant, the Diaz of the United States," "Juarez and Diaz the hope of Mexico." General Diaz remarked that he longed to reiter from public life to the enjoyment of a quiethome and his family, and an opportunity to visit the United States where flourished so many millions of defenders of republicanism and reform; but as Mexico was not yet restored to a satisfactory quiet, a sufficient time not yet having elapsed since the termination of the war, he agreed with President Juarez in the belief that it was his duty longer to remain in command of his army, which he would do with the determination so far as lay in his power to aid in securing a permanent peace for Mexico. During the evening the General further expressed himself in favor of offering every inducement for emigration to Mexico of actual settlers from the States, giving, by his liberal views upon government, as expressed, his candor, his characteristic modesty and his abnegation of self, together with his great military record, the impression that he was the man most eminently fit to be the commander-in-chief of the armies of Mexico, and in that rank among nations.

Mexico City, August 29—P. M.

I can now inform you authentically that General Cas-tillo, who was to have been shot, has just been pardoned

Further, all of the generals condemned to death at Querétaro have been pardoned. There are rumors about the disfiguring of the body of Maximilian; but as the reports are scarcely to be credited, I shall await confirmation of them before

Dangers of Travel-The Representative Classes in Mexico-The Better Classes in Favor of Annexation to the United States-Cannies to Be Put Down by Escobedo's Troops—Description of the Town of Mier. Mirr, Mexico, August 16, 1867.

rather those who sympathized with the late empire, state of bewilderment. "Oh, that the Yankees would clamation one frequently hears in his private inter-course with the higher classes. It is a lamentable fact that brigandage has had and is still baving complete sway, and since the fall of Maximilian it is infinitely worse. One carries his life in his hands at all streets or on the road without being well armed. To state that he was an imperialist While the higher classes in Mexico are intelligent, well refined in their population are ignorant and treacherous, while "blood, the former the almost pure Spanish element reigns;

It is a lamentable truth that the representative men of Mexico at the present time are of the mixed Spanish

The Spanish Minister to Mexico had published, previous to his departure, a notice to all Spanish residents to the of conflict with the nations of America, no Spanish resident should hereafter hoist the Spanish flag on his residence or property for any reason whatever, without previous permission so to do from the legal representative of the Spanish government—not even in honor of Spanish festivals or holidays."

The Case of General J. Genzales Ortoga.

The following communication has been addressed to
the Military Governor of Nuevo Leon by the Mexican

Minister of War, with reference to General Ortega's case:—

Mexico, August 17, 1867.

To the Military Commandant of the State of Nueva Leon, Monterey:—

In the decree of November 8, 1865, on the following subject, it was declared that Sefor Don Jesus G-mailes Ortega was responsible for remaining voluntarily abroad during the war without the permission or commission of the government. The grounds of this responsibility were twofold. First, by reason of his official absence from the discharge of his duty as President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and by reason of his voluntary abandonnent of said trust during the most grave circumstances attending the war. Second, by reason of the orime of having abandonned voluntarily during the said circumstances the cause of the Republic and the standard of its army while holding the rank of general.

According to article 103 of the federal constitution the President of the court is responsible during his term of office, not only for his official crimes, faults or omissions, but also for all misdemeanors. With regard to his official transgressions, the rule established by article 105 is that Congress shall sit as a jury to find whether the accused is or is not guilty; and if found guilty the Supreme Court of Justice shall proceed to sentence the accused.

As to common misdemeanors, article 104 lays down that

accused is indictable or not, and, if they find affirmatively, then the accused shall be made amenable to the ordinary proper tribunals.

The notoricity of Sefor Ortega's absence was amply sufficient to ground a deciaration that there was reason to prosecute him therefor. But, as to declaring him guitty, it was considered more regular to await until he would present himself within the limits of the republic, so as to be able to hear what he had to allege in his own defence. For this reason, and in accordance with the constitutional provisions mentioned above, Congress, in the exercise of its ample powers on the subject, declared that there was reason to prosecute said J. Gonzales Ortega for common misdemeanor, and that as regarded his official crime, the proper measures should be taken to try him when he would present himself within the republic. In January of this year he came to Zacatecas, where he was arrested and paced at the disposal of the government, which might at that time or since have handed him over to competent tribunals for his misdemeanor and have decided on the matter of his official offence. Nevertheless, the government deemad that it might suspend its action, as it was more important to attend to the warlike situation then and not sow discord among those who sustained the nation and withdraw attention to a matter of minor consideration. Although circumstances have since changed, it seems preferable still to adjourn the case for some time.

As the elections are soon to take place, the government deems and not be described and the government deems preferable still to adjourn the case for some time.

Miles it is a quest fluis city of some severe or cight theosemed inhibitants, and presents the drivinal spiriture and the content of patients. The country entrousing is of the content of patients of places. The country entrousing is of the content of patients of the Ricci of the Ric Ornelos, from the sheere of which river on the content of the Ric Ornelos, from the sheere of which river on the country of the Ricci of

bell, James Duguid, John Low and William Bowie, and the judges, R. D. Denaldson, of the Boston Scottish Club. James Ackman, of the Patterson Caledonian Club, and Thomas Poliock, William Buchanan, James Wast and John Taylor, all of the New York Caledonian Club, along with the invited guests, had a grand picnic round the enclosure on the grass. There was music in abundance, and the pipers piped to desperation during the repast, as they had dors on the termination of each one of the games, hailing the winners with "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and other ditties, as far as they could be unde out when played upon the bagpipes.

After the interval the sports were resumed with onsiderable zeat and continued until nightfall. A Scotch reel, vaulting with the pole, a log race, tossing the caber, the broadsword dance, a sack race, the standing high leap, an "egg race," a hurdle race, a hop, step and a jump, and a wheelbarrow race were the other items in the programme, of which the log race was the most exciting and the sack and wheelbarrow races the most amusing. The log race was three times round the enclosure, about one thousand yards, and was won by D. K. Campbell, who received a gold medal, and Holmes, who was second, getting another prise to reward bis efforts. Tossing the caber, which consisted in elevating a big pole about the size of an ordinary tree, and weighing considerably more than a hundredweight, and then plothing it so that the uppermost end fell over away from the pitcher, caused a good deal of merriment, some of the competing insisting on having a chance, when they could not even lift the article, much less throw it, and although their friends told them "you maun suck mair parritch, mon."

The whole thing passed off well and cheerfully. There was iots of fun, frolic, music and dencine, and the lads and lassies present, aithough not in their own bonnie Sootland, amused and enjoyed themselves apparently to their heart's content.

The following is Dr. Harris' weekly letter on the mor ality in this city and Brooklyn, for the week ending

METRODOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

BURRAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Sept. 16, 1867.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 14th inst.,
there were 512 deaths in New York, including the 90
that occurred in public institutions; 41 of the latter
number occurred on Black well's Island and 16 on Ward's
Island. The total number of deaths in Brooklyn was
172; the Kings county institutions and suburban streets
beyond the limits of that city added 22 deaths to this
number.

island. The total number of deaths in Brooklyn was 172; the Rings county institutions and suburban streets beyond the limits of that city added 22 deaths to this number.

These statistics alone show not only an improved but an unusually good state of the public health. The average mortality in the corresponding week the preceding six years was 608. Referring to the zymotic or forment diseases of filth and infections, we find them fearfully in 'the sacendant in certain districts—the First, Fourth. Seventh, Seventeenth and Twentleth wards maintaining the ignoble lead in those preventable causes of death. 295, or 40.04 per cent of the deaths in New York, and 81, or 41.75 per cent of the deaths in New York, and 81, or 41.75 per cent of all deaths in Brooklyn were of the symotic class. The first year of infancy gave 191, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of deaths in the former, and 73, or 37.30 per cent of the laboring classes. In a wretchedly finger at causes of preventable sickness which can only be controlled by improved sanitary care of the homes and young children of the laboring classes. In a wretchedly finger at causes of preventable sickness which can only fill hay and dilapoided house in the Twentleth ward, in which we recorded two deaths by cholera during the week, the filth security of the first sent an industrious father and a favorite child to untimely graves, at the same time made a family of papers of the widow and orphans. It did more than this, for it killed another person in the same block, in a similar foul tene

An any set to the contract and the market should be to the control of the control

FALL FASHIONS.

OPENING DAY AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.

What the Ladies Must Wear This

BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, &C

"The melancholy days have come," and the sixty-

eventh year of this century is verging towards old age. Vindow blinds, closed during the dog days, are thrown pen once more; servants are hurrying in all directions sway at home than her first thought, her first care, is directed towards her imperial majesty, Macame Fashion, and her fall proclamation. While our ladies have been dancing and firting at Saratoga, contemplating nature at Niagara, courting father Neptune at Long Branch, or catching cold on the mountains, their sovereign has been in consultation with her ministers, the modistes, and has ordained what her subjects ever. Every lady will remember with a shiver that bleak, wintry day in March when she had to trudge through rain and mud (there is little exception to the rule in a meteorological sense) to inspect laces, crêpes, gossamer robes and other summer fabrics. But the call of duty in this month to see and hear what their soverfall fashions this year beyond modifications of the already existing modes or eddies in the current that set in one direction last spring. There are cheering indications of American fashions and of our ladies following their own tastes in some articles of dress. Even the receive the obedience of their fair subjects. The exact time of the opening of the fall fashions is impossible to be given, as modistes in many cases select their own conveniences; but Wednesday and Thursday of this and the next week may be considered as the general opening days. The following houses will exhibit their fail styles on those days:—

Broadway—Mme. Demorest, J. Higgius, Mme. Rallings, O'Sullivan & Greig, Mathers & Co., A. T. Stewart, Mme. Walton, Mme. Duval, Mme. Mulchinock, Lord & Taylor.

Mme. Walton, Mme. Duval, Mme. Mulchinock, Lord Taylor.

Bond Street—Mies Cummings.
Canal Street—Mme. Brodie, Arnold & Constable.
Canains Street—Moch.
Canains Street—Mies. Marchel.
Ninth Street—Mies. Marchel.
Ninth Street—Mme. Davidson.
Larayette Place—Mme. Davidson.
Larayette Place—Mme. Perrero.
Fifth Avance—Miss Gregg.
Union Square—G. A. Hearn.
Division Street—J. H. Owens.
Bowert—Mra. Dempsey.
Fourth Street—Mmes. Miller and Braxion.

we have seen this fail. There were also some adorned with a novel style of trimming in the shape of heavy drops and rosetes.

An elegant black velvet sack, with bead and gimp on the beack, in the form of a palm leaf, and blue for trimming on the shoulders, wrists, front and bottom, and a rich fringed elseve, was the principal attraction at O'Sullivan & Greig's, Broadway. A plain, loose cloth sack, with mantilla front, beaded and fringed and lined with silk, looked very inviting to the numerous fair admirors that inspected it. A third cloak, called the "Doyenschin," was of blue velours cloth. It was a short, loose sack, with imitation vest. A buckle at the wast was formed by the trimming, and the sack being open in front and rounded at the corners, showed a heavily trimmed vest. The sleeves were trimmed to match, and large drop buttons glistened on the breast. An embroidered velvet Talma, very richly lined with drab plush, had a deep chenille fringe to match, which, with the black, produced an extremely striking effect. A scarlet cashmere opers cloak was handsomely braided with gold, had large flowing sleeves, was trimmed with white Russian fox, and was adorned with rich quitted lining of white satin. A scarlet Breton jacket, for morately trimmed in the back, both, stitched whita. Children's sacks are loose this fail, and are elsborately trimmed in the back. Some of them have boods. A very novel and showy sack was worked with beads of various colors, which, under the gaslight, must have a striking appearance. Another loose velvet sack had open sides, held together by bands of the same material. Long, flowing sleeves of guipure lace fell from the shoulders. Arnold & Constable, of Canal street, exhibited Palsley & French cashmers shawls, with new designs on the borders, instead of the old palm leaf. They have also shawls of a new material, which look very rich and elegant. The name is Châle de velours, and the material is something of a fine worsted plush. The colors are the most brillian that could be introduced shape or material. The new red-brown Bismarck will be probably the favorite color this fall. The skirts will be of course short for the streets, and as long as trails can be made for visiting and ceremonious occasions. Mme. Demorest exhibited a black silk suit, which differed erally trimmed with sprays of rich flowers, or satiu, or voivet box plants. Crowns are quite flat and broad, and many of the shapes are much larger than have been worn for the last two years. The Fanchon, which has so far successfully resisted all the efforts of the modiste to displace it, is now adorned with a diadem. Gold is introduced profusely among the ornaments of the early fall bonnets, but will scappely retain its place very long. When used sparingly it has a very elegant effect, but when laid on without stint it communicates a flashy and unbecoming appearance to a hat

net, and is intended for evening or carriage wear. It is made of violet colored velvet, trimmed with white blonds and a small white feather flower. The peculiarity is in the shape, which is a deep point on the foreshead, and an undulating casque front about three inches back of the point, the crewn being flat. No mere description can de justice to this piquant little affair.

Another rich bonnet was a shirred Blamarck velvet, trimmed with black thread lace and rich crimson wreath, with narrow Blamarck strings and overstrings of gold dotted lace.

A whole colored royal velvet bonnet, with a simple fruit menture on the outside, and a full wreath of white velvet flowers on the bandeau was very effective, double diadem front also graced this hat.

Another was a white illusion evening bonnet, with diadem front, a wreath of pensée colored velvet flowers and wide illusion brides.

Cleaks and Shawle.

Clouks and Shawls.

It will be gratifying for ladies to learn that cloaks will

be worn much longer this season than last winter's styles foreboded. This is a very sensible improvement for our climata. Embroidery will be a great feature on cloaks, and the rage for all kinds of trimming continues unabated. Cloaks are now more of the loose fitting style, and there is a decided tendency towards the close

pointed, and approach the circular form. At Madame Brodie's, Canal street, we saw a purple blue velved

cloak, called the Maintenon, with a hood falling on the back, and consisting of two please tied loosely together and fringed with beads; raised trimming was worked in